

THE FOREST SERVICE

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"Symbiotic or Paranoic?"--The attitude of the lumber industry and the Forest Service toward each other can be roughly summed up in these two words, in the view of a forester and historian, Dr. Harold ("Pete") Steen, of the Forest History Society, who is writing an official history of the Forest Service for the Centennial year, 1976.

Dr. Steen has composed a short summary of the interaction of the two forces from 1898, when Gifford Pinchot became Chief of the Division of Forestry, until about 1953, when intermittent and persistent Forest Service efforts to regulate timber cutting on private lands came to an end. The full title of his paper is "Symbiotic or Paranoic: The Relation Between the Forest Service and the Lumber Industry." He delivered it to the Western History Association convention in Fort Worth, Texas, in October, and to the Potomac Corral Club in the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C., in November.

Dr. Steen points out that Pinchot, at first not having any Forests to manage, undertook a program to prepare technical plans for managing private timberlands, mostly owned by various industries, with the owners paying the field costs, as a means of getting practical forestry applied on the ground. This proved very popular, with 9.5 million acres covered by 1904, and gave promise of permanence, helping cement good relations, but the transfer of the Federal forest reserves to the remaned Forest Service in 1905, and the recession of 1907, brought about a decline in this work. Pinchot promised to hold off marketing Federal timber to protect the price, but expected the industry to practice conservation. After two Federal studies of the timber industry, forestry officials were divided between Federal and State regulation, with some industry men supporting the latter. Pinchot led the former, while William Greeley, third Chief of the Forest Service, let the latter group. Congress was responsive to charges of "socialism" and Federal domination, rejected both proposals and instead enacted the co-operative Clarke-McNary Act in 1924 to make the Federal Government a partner with the States and private landowners in protecting and renewing the forests. After publication of the Copeland Report in 1933 a move for Federal regulation gathered force again and was pressed by Chief Ferdinand Silcox and continued by Acting Chief Earle Clapp, and to some extent by Chief Lyle Watts. A bill in 1949 for State regulation of logging under Federal guidelines united industry opposition and died in committee, and an attempt to gather public support

led by Assistant Chief Edward Crafts two years later also failed, and was not revived again by Chief Richard McArdle under the conservative Eisenhower Administration. Meanwhile State regulation made progress and forest land management by private industry improved. In reviewing the long conflict, Steen describes it as "philosophical, not technical," stating that the lumber industry "often held the paranoid view that the Forest Service planned to destroy (it), not help it," while the FS actually "generally held a paternalistic view" . . . "aimed at ending destructive logging by working with the industry, not by eliminating private enterprise." He credits the Forest Service with trying hard to "create a symbiotic relationship" which did not succeed, and laments that industry resorted so often to name-calling so that the two sides never really discussed the issues together "on their merits".

Chief McArdle on Wilderness.--Former Chief Richard McArdle referred to the book, The Quiet Revolution by Donald Baldwin, in a recent letter to the History Office. His comments as a participant in the move for the Wilderness Preservation System are valuable and are presented here:

"Thanks for calling my attention to this book, which I read with much interest. I regret that Mr. Baldwin did not more fully use his opportunities to describe the early development of Forest Service recreational policy. I think his preoccupation with defending Art Carhart's work record while in the FS led Baldwin astray."

"Carhart has never gotten the credit he deserves for his all too brief service (3½ years) as our first "recreational engineer". I've sometimes wondered how much more would have been done and how much faster recreational policy in the FS might have developed if Carhart had curbed his impatience and stuck with the job. I can understand his frustration in the days when we had no appropriations for recreational development and no specific legislative authority for recreational use of the national forests. After being in topside FS jobs for thirty years I can understand (better of course, than Carhart could then) why an administrator can't always do what he may want as quickly as he might like."

"I think Baldwin wanders away from the objectives he sets for himself on pages 1 and 2. Despite protestations of no bias I am afraid he started out with the preconceived idea that Carhart's record needs defending. This results in a somewhat lopsided and incomplete story. Maybe other people weren't as smart as Carhart in saving copies of letters but there is more to development of FS recreational policy and to the development of the wilderness concept than can be gleaned from so much dependence on this particular correspondence. There is other material that should have been sought."

"The author's faith in the Chief's annual reports is touching but naive. I would expect examination of these reports to be made but failure to find much about recreation in early reports does not mean that no one ever thought of NF recreational use. Nor does it appear that Baldwin fully understood the difference between broad recreational plans for a national forest and specific proposals for formal establishment of wilderness areas.

"Baldwin's stated intention was to stop his story as the New Deal began. Even so, I think it would have strengthened his story to give at least a glimpse of what happened partly as a result of his "quiet revolution". Incidentally, I don't think of recreationists as being especially "quiet".

"I don't mean to be unduly critical but having said I was disappointed I think you might like to know why. There is much -- a great deal -- of value in this book even though I think it falls short of the mark Baldwin says he is shooting at. He helps restore perspective to early proposals for wilderness preservation. I don't agree with his sniping at Leopold (nor would Carhart) but I do think it well to have this account to offset some of the extravagant claims made for Leopold by wilderness enthusiasts. The book will serve a useful purpose if it persuades the FS to make a further check on early proposals for wilderness area establishment. The original documents, however, will have to be consulted; Baldwin's quotes and interpretations are not adequate for such a check.

"The purpose of this check should be to fix more accurately the date when the FS began to make deliberate moves toward wilderness preservation. It is less important to know which man proposed formal wilderness area designation a year or so before the other. The really significant feature -- and I think both Carhart and Leopold would agree -- is the fact that more than 50 years ago, as a result of activity by these two men, the FS began moving toward this desirable end. Throughout all the years since then the FS has successfully kept a very large acreage in specifically designated wilderness areas. This record covers the administrations of nine Chiefs of the Forest Service and demonstrates strong continuity of policy and purpose. Our free-wheeling critics should remember this and also should keep in mind that only in the past few years -- and with much prodding -- has any other government agency begun to make similar specific provision for wilderness protection. Baldwin's book helps to establish the formidable record of the USFS in wilderness preservation."

--RICHARD E. McARDLE

As McArdle suggests, the History Office is compiling a record of early FS steps in wilderness preservation.

National Geographic's "Wilderness U.S.A.".-- National Geographic magazine has just issued this magnificent full-color book (9½x12½", 344 pages, 360 illustrations, 22 maps,) with six chapters, one for each major geographic area. Each chapter has a general introductory illustrated essay followed by a personal experience narrative. The overall Introduction is by Sigurd Olson, veteran outdoorsman. He gives credit to John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Arthur Carhart, and Robert Marshall, and of course the Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and Izaak Walton League, but only grudging and limited credit to the Forest Service itself for initiating and extending wildernesses nationwide for 40 years before enactment of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Carhart is mentioned in seven lines, much less than that devoted to Leopold and Marshall, but this is the first time Carhart has received credit in a popular publication of wide circulation. Nolan O'Neal, Assistant Director, Information & Education(now retired), for the Forest Service, worked with Mike Edwards of the Geographic staff on the conception and development of this excellent book and the History Office provided historical data. The first press run was quickly sold out. It is \$9.95; \$8.15 to the Government, less for 10 or more copies. National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas covered in detail are: Minarets (Calif.) Glacier Peak (Wash.), Superstition (Ariz.), Popo Agie (Wyo.), Maroon Bells-Snowmass (Colo.), and Boundary Waters Canoe Area (Minn.). Some excerpts:

"In 1919 Leopold had met a fellow Iowan, Arthur Carhart, a landscape architect employed as the Forest Service's first full-time recreation engineer. Carhart described his own efforts to rescue 313-acre Trappers Lake in the White River National Forest in Colorado. Ordered to execute a design for siting summer cabins, Carhart argued--successfully, as it turned out--that houses and a road would destroy the beauty. He had seen the Quetico-Superior and thought it also should be saved, and a few years later was involved there in the fight to keep out roads."

"A wilderness, Aldo Leopold wrote in 1921, when he was an assistant district forester in the Southwest, should be 'big enough to absorb a two-weeks' pack trip'. It should be devoid of 'roads, artificial trails, cottages, or other works of man'. Leopold had his eye on a fine wilderness in the Gila National Forest in New Mexico--a region of pinon and ponderosa pines, box canyons, and peaks soaring beyond 10,000 feet."

"On June 3, 1924, a Gila Wilderness Area of 750,000 acres was created in a memorandum signed by the Southwest district forester. Two years later the chief of the Forest Service urged other administrators to designate wild lands, and in 1929 wilderness preservation was adopted as official Forest Service policy."

"The tide had begun to turn when the U.S. Forest Service established the Superior Primitive Area in 1926. Known today as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, it is the only national forest unit dedicated to canoe travel in our National Wilderness Preservation System."

"A living legend in his brief 38 years, Bob Marshall fought for wilderness--and tested himself against its challenges--with boundless energy. . . Several of our greatest forest wildernesses--the Passayten and the Three Sisters in the Cascades, the Selway-Bitterroot in the Rockies, to name but three--were established while his powerful voice sounded in the Capital. As a Forest Service official" (Chief of Recreation) "he won stricter regulations for the protection of wilderness tracts..."

Critique of R-3 History.--The October issue of Forest History magazine published by the Forest History Society contains a friendly yet critical review by Richard G. Lillard of the recent book on the history of the Forest Service's Southwestern Region, Men Who Matched the Mountains, which was written by Edwin Tucker and George Fitzpatrick. Mr. Lillard, who has written about forests and southwestern history, says the book is "a journalistic, informal, nonofficial social history in rough chronological order. It is at its best when it quotes at length from old letters and diaries or from old-timers. . . ." He notes that the emphasis is nearly always on the district rangers and their daily activities and problems, with the larger history of the agency itself loosely traced, and the special-interest pressures of the present day omitted. Lillard says the authors "have been considerably swamped by their materials" and made him feel the same way, suggesting that they "might well have quoted whole transcripts or presented more of their own writing, after digesting the data on the tapes. The present compromise is readable in fragments or in chapters, but it lacks a firm and consistent style. As a whole it is deficient in structure, continuity, a sense of growth, change, development, and significance--a sense of history." He regrets the lack of "an index, footnotes, a bibliography, or a detailed statement on sources."

Montana History Project.--Region 1 is having an inventory made of historical resources in the ten National Forests located in Montana, under contract with the University of Montana and the UM Foundation in Missoula. It will describe the historic events on these lands which helped shape the culture of Montana; analyze and interpret the significance of historic sites already identified; develop guidelines to assist Forest officers to identify potentially significant historic places; suggest how such places might be managed, and provide a list of information sources. The project is being conducted by Dr. H. Duane Hampton, associate professor history, and is slated for completion February 1, 1974. The project was announced in September by William J. Holman of the Regional Office, who said, "A few historic places have been identified, marked and documented, but not on a planned basis. Many important records and sites are being lost or destroyed because we have not recognized their significance. With expanding public use and planned resource development in the National Forests, we must act quickly before the remains of this national heritage are gone." . . . Region One is to be congratulated on its initiative in this project. The History Office would be pleased to hear about any other history projects being planned by other Regions or Stations. . . . We hear from Region 3 that a group of local history buffs at Sedona, Arizona, set up a stone monument and brass plaque for the old Beaver Head Stage Station of the Prescott-Santa Fe Stage Coach Line, built in 1876. It is located on the Beaver Creek District of the Coconino National Forest at Beaver Creek Springs. Forest officials co-operated in the project and assisted at the dedication program on October 6.

Black Hills Forest Denser.--An exhaustive study of 75 photos taken on glass plates by the Custer Expedition almost 100 years ago and recently rediscovered in Pierre, made by Cameron Ferweda, information and environmental officer of the Black Hills NF, shows that the present timber and forage stands in the Hills are considerably thicker than then. Ferweda believes that fire control has made the difference. He showed new photos of each area together with the Custer photos to a recent meeting of the Lawrence County Historical Society in Deadwood.

Contest to Name FS History Book.--The History Office has decided to solicit suggestions from Forest Service employees for a popular title of the official history of our agency now being written for us by the Forest History Society. We need a snappy title that will attract interest, but still be relevant and accurate and not sensational, biased or overstated. Please send your ideas in and tell others about it so that we can have a good selection to choose from. . . .The History Office would also welcome suggestions for a catchy title for a historical study of the Forest Service in Alaska, which is now being prepared for publication. It is no secret that good titles sell books, so we are aiming to do just that. Two recent books about the Forest Service with good titles that make people stop and look are The Quiet Revolution and Men Who Matched the Mountains, both of which we have described recently. Let's see if we can match or better these! We offer a lifetime subscription to History Line to the winners!

Locations of Ex-Chief's Papers.--The research of written materials on FS history done by the Forest History Society has confirmed the locations of personal and professional papers of several of the Chiefs, but those of others have not yet been located. FHS has listed these in its new "Guide to Unpublished Sources for a History of the U.S. Forest Service." Franklin Hough, New York State Library, Albany; Bernhard Fernow, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Gifford Pinchot, Library of Congress, Washington; Henry Graves, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut (where the papers of Herman Chapman are also located); William Greeley, University of Oregon Library, Eugene; Earl Clapp, National Archives, Washington; Edward Cliff, original set in his possession, duplicate complete set at Utah State University. Dr. Richard McArdle placed all his personal papers relating to the Forest Service in official files, and they were mostly distributed to the various Washington Office divisions to which they applied, so that they now lie widely dispersed in these files at the National Archives and at the Federal Records Center in Suitland, Maryland. . . . It is also of interest to note where the historical records of various forest organizations are being kept: American Forest Institute, American Forestry Association, and Society of American Foresters, all at Forest History Society, Santa Cruz, Calif.; National Association of State Foresters, Conservation Library, Denver; and Sierra Club, Bancroft Library, University of California.

History of Salmon Forest.--From Region 4 (Ted Navratil, Visitor Information Service) has come a new History of the Salmon National Forest by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, a longtime local resident now living in Boise. It shows a great deal of research and is crammed with information and anecdotes on early history, including the Lewis & Clark Expedition, Indians, trapping, mining, etc. The management and development of the Forest under the Forest Service is traced with summaries of the major resources and uses, including much statistical material on

grazing, fires, recreation, roads, etc. The Appendix includes an extensive bibliography of information sources, lists of personnel over the years, place names and origins, mining terms, early roads legislation affecting the Forest, etc. Many old-timers were interviewed, but only a few personal accounts are included. It is planned to add more to the history as more people are contacted, according to J.L. Emerson, Supervisor.

Blister Rust Story.--A personal account of Federal efforts to protect the Nation's white pine forests against blister rust appeared in the October 1973 issue of Forest History magazine. The author is Warren V. Benedict, retired Director of the Forest Service's Division of Forest Pest Control, Washington, D.C., one of the first scientists committed to this program. His account starts in 1924 when he joined the old Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, on its new blister rust control program in the Pacific Northwest. Its emphasis was on eradicating *Ribes* species, the alternate host to the disease. Benedict says that the control program, although now greatly scaled down, has saved millions of acres of valuable white pines in the East and West. He explains the shifts in emphasis and direction caused by changes in priorities and relative values of species, and what was found by experience to be realistic.

Old Fungi Collection.--A collection of more than 10,000 specimens of fungi and dwarf mistletoe begun by Dr. W.H. Long in 1913 when he was one of the first of three forest pathologists in the West, and maintained in Albuquerque for many years, has been parceled out to laboratories in Colorado, Arizona, and Wisconsin, where such studies are now being conducted. The new locations are the Rocky Mountain Station, Fort Collins; the University of Arizona, Tucson; and the Forest Products Lab, Madison, Wisconsin.

David T. Mason Dies.--A giant in the forestry field from its beginnings throughout its period of growth and development died in Portland, Oregon, in September: David Townsend Mason, at the age of 90. He was a Forest Service timber management specialist in the early years of the agency, heading that work in the Northern Rocky Mountain Region before World War I. He is credited with a pioneering role in developing and establishing the principle of sustained yield of timber. He entered private forestry and was a founding partner in the consulting firm of Mason, Bruce and Girard in 1921. He became an internationally esteemed forestry consultant and long served as chairman of the advisory committee to the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service. He was interviewed in the Oral History Project at the University of California in cooperation with the Forest History Society. Excerpts were published in Forest History magazine for January 1967 and April 1969. He also wrote an article, "Pinchot, Cary, Greeley, Architects of American Forestry," for this magazine for the Summer 1961 issue. He explained his views on sustained yield in the October 1927 issue of Journal of Forestry, "Sustained Yield and American Forest Problems." The current issue of American Forests contains two special tributes to him by forestry leaders who knew him well.

Oral Interview with Emanuel Fritz.--The History Office has just received a copy of Emanuel Fritz: Teacher, Editor and Forestry Consultant, a University of California-Forest History Society oral interview series with Emanuel Fritz, long-time professor of wood technology and utilization at the University; forestry consultant, and leading authority on redwoods. The interviews were conducted in 1958-67 by Amelia Fry and Woody Maunder, and provide many interesting sidelights on public and private forestry and on the Society of American Foresters during the formative period of forestry in the U.S.A. The typed and bound transcript of 336 pages with a number of pasted-in photos, was issued in 1972. Fritz, a native of Baltimore, had embarked on a career teaching engineering before switching to forestry via the Yale School of Forestry. In 1915 he accepted a job offer from David T. Mason in the U.S. Forest Service in Region 1 at Missoula, then went to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest and shortly thereafter to the old Fort Valley Experiment Station, Flagstaff, Arizona. He went with the University of California in 1919 after Army service in France, remaining for almost 40 years until his retirement. He became associate editor of the Journal of Forestry in 1922 and served as editor from 1930 to 1933. He was made a Fellow of SAF in 1951. Fritz was one of the earliest advocates of selective cutting of Redwoods, and became a consulting forester like Mason in 1934, remaining on the University of California staff. Fritz has both praise and criticism of leading early foresters, including Gifford Pinchot, H.H. Chapman and Raphael Zon. He considers Pinchot's principal contribution to forestry to be his early Primer of Forestry which he says is still the best book for a forester to read first, and teaches as much practical knowledge as any book on silviculture today. However, he strongly criticizes Pinchot for his crusading attacks on the logging and lumber industry, thereby making enemies when Fritz believes he could have worked with them and accomplished more. Fritz contends that Pinchot caused unnecessary controversies over forest conservation and slowed its acceptance by industry. Pinchot, he says, though captivating and an excellent organizer and administrator, acted too much like an evangelist, was arrogant and sometimes selfish and vindictive. Fritz considers Pinchot's Breaking New Ground to be very slanted, giving Pinchot too much credit, others too little, and omitting things unfavorable to himself. Fritz attributes some of this bias to Raphael Zon, the Forest Service's first research leader, who greatly admired Pinchot and completed the editing of the autobiography.

Reconstructed Logging Camps.--The State of Pennsylvania has established a Lumber Museum in Susquehannock State Park in the northern part of the State. It includes exhibits, tools, logging equipment, and a replica of a 19th Century logging camp. A sawmill is being built which will operate to show visitors how logs were cut into lumber 100 years ago. . . . The Minnesota Historical Society has appointed an advisory committee to help develop a Forest History Interpretive Center in a forest setting in northern Minnesota, which will feature a reconstructed early Minnesota logging camp.

C.P. Fickes' Reminiscences.--The autobiographical Recollections: The Forest Ranger, 1907-1944, by Clyde P. Fickes, mentioned in earlier issues of this newsletter, is a fascinating account of his life as ranger and forester in the early days of the Forest Service. Fickes, now 89 and living in Missoula, is a civil engineer who worked on the Flathead National Forest from 1907-10, then returned

to the Forest Service as a ranger on the Gallatin in 1917, moving to the Nezperce, Madison, and Pend Oreille, before joining the Regional Office engineering staff in improvements and communications in 1928, serving there for 16 years. History Line erroneously said earlier that he was a former Regional Forester there. However he has many other accomplishments in a very active long life, and undoubtedly would have made an excellent RF. Among these while with FS were setting up R-1's first Remount Depot; designing a standard, easily assembled R-1 lookout house; writing the original FS Log Construction Handbook (recently reissued by University of Alaska); writing and editing the original Improvement Handbook, a guide for district rangers for all sorts of construction; writing the R-1 trail and telephone manuals; and supervising construction of housing and other buildings for workers at the World War II emergency rubber (guayule) project at Salinas, California. He was also an early president of the Montana Federation of Federal Employees. In 1944 he went to Seattle with the Office of (U.S.) Treasury Procurement, as Associate Regional Director, and then became Regional Director in Los Angeles, dealing with surplus wartime property disposal. He retired June 30, 1947.

History of Sierra Reserve.--The retired head of the Biology Department at California State College, Pennsylvania, Dr. John F. Lewis, is writing a history of the old Sierra Forest Reserve, which formerly encompassed the entire southern Sierra Nevada Range. This has been a part-time hobby of his for more than 40 years, involving voluminous correspondence; and a four-month hiking, backpacking, packhorse, auto touring, and camping experience in the southern Sierras with his wife 11 years ago, during which he dug into records and news stories in libraries in Fresno, San Francisco Regional Headquarters of the Forest Service, and the University of California. This fall he spent three weeks at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. He says it included checking over 5,000 pieces of unsorted material of the period 1891-1915, 134 large volumes (60,000 pages) of letters sent out by the old General Land Office to find, read and take notes on 1,090 letters to Charles Newhall, then Superintendent, and Charles Shinn, then Head Ranger. He reports he now has 3,700 pages of notes for his proposed book, to be called, The Cabin Country, which he plans to start writing in January and take two years to finish the manuscript. Dr. Lewis says he got interested in the southern Sierra country many years ago after reading Stewart Edward White's book, The Cabin. His first inquiry was to Maurice Benedict, then Supervisor of the Sierra National Forest, in 1934. For the past ten years his spare time was devoted to a comprehensive manuscript on the plant provinces of continental U.S. illustrated with over 1,500 color slides taken in 40 States.

Dr. Lewis concludes: "I have never gotten into anything as fascinating as the project I have been describing. The country seen, the friends made, the vast mass of information contained in the 3700 note pages, the insights into the fascinating development of the Forest Service, new vistas of history opened to me--all have contrived to make this project a well worthwhile thing personally. Mrs. Shinn--the wife of the first Supervisor of the Sierra Reserve, with whom I carried on a long correspondence until her death at 88--once remarked by letter, 'If your proposed book never sees print, you will have had, at least, a wonderful time getting it together.' I am convinced--from what I have seen in the National Archives collections--that several books could be written about the Sierra Forest Reserve and the forests which have come from it. From the 1090 letters mentioned

mostly to Charles S. Newhall--a book could be written on the period between 1891 and 1905 alone."

Dr. Lewis sent a revised outline of his book to History Line; it includes 15 chapter titles, ending with a quotation from John Muir's book, My First Summer in the Sierra: "I have crossed the Range of Light, surely the brightest and best of all the Lord has built; and rejoicing in its glory, I gladly, gratefully, hopefully pray that I may see it again."

Other Histories.--As we mentioned once before in this newsletter, Bob Cowlin, former Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station (1951-63), is preparing the official History of the Station. Bob Buckman, present Director, has given us some more details. He tells us that the first installment of nearly 200 typed pages, up to World War II, is complete. Bob Cowlin personally knew many of the people who worked for the Station or who were acquainted with its early development: Thornton Munger (still living at 90), Dave Mason (just passed away at 90), Leo Isaacs, Dick McArdle, Phil Briegleb, H.J. Andrews, Jim Girard, and Chris Grainger, to name just a few. Cowlin joined the Forest Service in Portland, Oregon, in 1929 as a forest economist at the Station. This was after six years in the lumber industry in California. In 1943 he was made Chief of the Division of Forest Economics, and in 1951, Director, succeeding Dr. J.A. Hall. So Bob Cowlin certainly is well versed in the history of the PNW--in fact he made some of it himself! Good news! . . . We hear from the widow of Bill Mendenhall, Supervisor of the Los Angeles National Forest for 27 years, that she will send us his daily work diaries, which were an important requirement of the job in the early days of the Service. Bill began as a District Ranger in 1911. He retired in 1967 with 45 years of service, and died a few months ago. . . . The National Forests in Mississippi have issued a booklet describing the recovery of forests from the barren, eroded, burned-over lands of 1933. It is called The 40th Year for the National Forests in Mississippi.

Recommended Books on Forestry and Conservation.--The History Office published in the History Amendment to the Forest Service Manual (Chapter 1680) a list of books recommended for those interested in gaining a more thorough background in the forestry and conservation movement in this country. Since then we have accumulated some more titles. The following is a composite list, but is of course not a complete list, which would be almost impossible to compile:

1. Breaking New Ground, Gifford Pinchot's partial autobiography from 1885-1910 (Harcourt-Brace, New York, 1947; reprinted by University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1972, with a new Introduction by James Penick Jr., historian). (Incidentally, Ted Cobo of Jacksonville, Oregon, has offered to donate his copy of the old edition to the History Branch's Reference Shelf, for which we are grateful.)
2. Fifty Years of Forestry in the U.S.A., a compilation assembled by the Society of American Foresters and edited by Robert K. Winters, a veteran Forest Service man now retired, published by SAF in Washington, D.C., in 1950.

3. Forests and Men by William B. Greeley, third Chief of the Forest Service (Double-day & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1951).
4. Sand County Almanac by Aldo Leopold, onetime Assistant Southwestern Regional Forester for the Forest Service, a collection of essays on nature and ecology, published by Oxford University Press, New York, 1949.
5. Timber in Your Life by Arthur H. Carhart, the Forest Service's first landscape architect (J.B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1955).
6. Our National Forests by Bernard Frank, former Assistant Chief of the Forest Service (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1955).
7. Conservation: An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment, by David C. Coyle (Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J., 1957).
8. The National Forests by Arthur H. Carhart, (J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1959).
9. The Forest Ranger by Herbert Kaufman (Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1960).
10. American Forestry: Six Decades of Growth, a compilation assembled by the Society of American Foresters, updating the one of ten years earlier listed above; edited by Henry Clepper and Arthur Meyers of the Journal of Forestry staff. Published by SAF in Washington, D.C., in 1960.
11. A Practical Forester: William B. Greeley, by George T. Morgan, Jr. (Forest History Society, St. Paul, Minn., 1961).
12. Whose Woods These Are: The Story of the National Forests, by Michael Frome (Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1962).
13. Hoofprints on Forest Ranges: The Early Years of National Forest Range Administration, by Paul H. Roberts (The Naylor Co., San Antonio, Texas, 1963). Roberts was a 37-year veteran Forest Service expert in range management who got his start in the Southwest in the early days of the battles over regulation. He headed the Prairie States Forestry Project in the 1930's and then headed range management in the Northern Rocky Mountain Region of the Forest Service until he retired in 1951.

14. The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-42, by John A. Salmond, (Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1967).
15. The Forest Rangers by Montgomery Atwater, a veteran former Forest Service Ranger in Montana, told with zest and excitement. Published in 1969 by McRae Smith Co., Philadelphia.
16. Private and Public Forester: Gifford Pinchot, by Dr. Harold Pinkett, Chief of Natural Resources Branch, National Archives, who is in charge of Forest Service records there. Published in 1970 by University of Illinois Press, Urbana.
17. The Politics of Conservation by Frank E. Smith, a director of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Published by Chelsea House-Van Nostrand-Reinhold, New York, 1971.
18. Leaders in American Conservation by Henry Clepper, retired editor of Journal of Forestry. (Ronald Press, New York, 1971.)
19. The Department of Agriculture by Dr. Wayne Rasmussen and Gladys Baker (Praeger Publishers, Washington and New York, 1972). One of the series on U.S. Government Departments and Agencies. Dr. Rasmussen is the USDA historian.
20. The Forest Service by Michael Frome (Praeger Publishers, 1972).
21. Professional Forestry in the United States by Henry Clepper. Published in 1972 by John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., for Resources for the Future.
22. Saga of a Forest Ranger by Leon Shoemaker. The story of William R. Kruetzer of the Gunnison Forest Reserve, Colorado.

Forest Service Directories.--The History Office now has a much more complete set of official FS Directories, but still has none for the period August 1904 through October 1919 when they were called "The Field Program of the Forest Service", and were published quarterly.

Bill Everard, veteran FS editor, has just given us his collection which includes two nearly complete sets of the 1920s, one bound, and four other sets for later years. The bound sets originally came from the Region Nine Library. The bound sets are: (1) the nearly complete set of the 1920s (January and October); (2) a nearly complete set of the 1930s (semi-annual); (3) a complete set, 1940-45 (semi-annual for 1940 and annual 1941-45); (4) a nearly complete set, 1946-51 (1947 missing); (5) a complete set, 1952-54. The History Branch still does not have the following Directories (besides those before 1920: October 1929, April 1930, October 1930; latter half of 1932 and 1933; 1947, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1969. It is possible that some or all of these were never issued. However, if any of readers have or can locate copies, please send them in. Our thanks go to Bill Everard, who also gave us a number of other old publications (below).

Other Old Publications Received.--A very significant reprint of an article, The United States Forest Reserves by Charles D. Walcott, Director, U.S. Geologic Survey, which appeared in the Popular Science Monthly for February 1898. His agency was then surveying the 60,000 square miles of the reserves under the Organic Administration Act of 1897. The reserves had begun to be proclaimed in 1891 under the Creative Act. The following is excerpted from the Conclusion of this article: ". . . The policy of forest reserves has evidently come to remain, provided the attempt is not made to accomplish too much at once without regard to the rights of those having homes or property within the limits of the reserves. It is also essential that the reserves should not be kept as idle parks a day longer than is absolutely necessary to establish a system of administration that will provide for the use of the timber, protect the immature trees and undergrowth, and permit of the development of the mineral resources. If the reserves are judiciously selected and honestly administered, and thus made to commend the policy to the American people, the difficulties to be met will be of little moment. That the reserves will be of great benefit to the communities to which they are tributary is absolutely certain, and it is also certain that in time the policy of forest reserves will develop into one of the most popular, beneficial and valuable institutions of the Government. It is based on the experience and mature judgment of the most intelligent and progressive nations of the world, and if properly planned and administered its future in the United States will be all that its strongest supporters hope for."

Other official Forest Service booklets and bulletins received from Mr. Everard: Forest Resources of Texas, by William L. Bray, Bulletin 47, U.S. Bureau of Forestry, 1904; What the National Forests Mean to the Water User, by Samuel T. Dana (Assistant Chief, Forest Investigations, Forest Service, Washington, D.C., 1919 (52 pages, illustrated); The Forestry Primer (60th anniversary edition), by Charles L. Pack, 32 pages (commemorating the 60th anniversary of forestry investigations by the Federal Government (starting with Dr. F.B. Hough in 1876); Here Are Forests (Their Relation to Human Progress in the Age of Power), an illustrated booklet prepared by the FS for the World Power Conference by Martha B. Bruere, September 1936; Taming Our Forests, also by Martha Bruere, issues of 1939 and 1940; What Forests Give, 79 p., illustrated, two copies of issue of 1940, also by Martha Bruere; Don't Kill the Forest Goose--Forests Are

Wealth, AIS-13, May 1945, 12 p., illustrated with cartoons; Complete List of Forest Service Publications (1887-1936), Revised 1936 by FS Library; mimeographed 122 p. including Index; A National Forest Research Program, December 1961, 26 p.; Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries, 1891-1962 (Division of Engineering, 1962); Annual Chief's Reports, 1921-1968. (No report was issued for 1954 at request of the Department, but they were immediately resumed because of demand by the public and by Congress.) Also, a small photo booklet issued by the Office of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior, written by H. Claybourne Lockett, entitled, Along the Beale Trail. It depicts the tragic ruination of the semidesert range along the Little Colorado River in central Arizona by blatant overgrazing during the latter half of the 19th Century and the first half of the 20th Century. The photos trace the route of Lt. Edward F. Beale, Indian agent, trail-blazer, and observant outdoorsman, who was commissioned by the War Department, 1857-58, to survey a wagon road from Fort Defiance, Arizona, to the Colorado River. The photos also show excellent examples of range on a few private lands and on National Forest lands.

List of History Coordinators.--In the next issue of History Line, we hope to include a revised up-to-date list of history coordinators in the various units of the Forest Service. We will also list the names of the history Steering Committee, which has had a number of recent changes.

FS Man Honored.--Clifford Betts, who headed hydraulics and water improvements for FS in Washington in the 1940s and 1950s, recently was made Honor Member of the University of Colorado chapter of Chi Epsilon, national Civil Engineering Honorary. He is chairman of the Colorado Section's committee on history and heritage, and helped get the Gunnison Tunnel and Chessman Dam designated as historic landmarks.

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